

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEBRASKA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

vs.

WILL H. QUICK,

Defendant.

4:14-CR-3084

TENTATIVE FINDINGS

The Court has received the presentence investigation report (PSR) in this case. The defendant has moved for a variance. Filing [36](#).

IT IS ORDERED:


1. The Court will consult and follow the Federal Sentencing Guidelines to the extent permitted and required by [United States v. Booker, 543 U.S. 220 \(2005\)](#), and subsequent cases. In this regard, the Court gives notice that, unless otherwise ordered, it will:
 - (a) give the advisory Guidelines respectful consideration within the context of each individual case and will filter the Guidelines' advice through the [18 U.S.C. § 3553\(a\)](#) factors, but will not afford the Guidelines any particular or "substantial" weight;
 - (b) resolve all factual disputes relevant to sentencing by the greater weight of the evidence and without the aid of a jury;
 - (c) impose upon the United States the burden of proof on all Guidelines enhancements;
 - (d) impose upon the defendant the burden of proof on all Guidelines mitigators;
 - (e) depart from the advisory Guidelines, if appropriate, using pre-*Booker* departure theory; and
 - (f) in cases where a departure using pre-*Booker* departure theory is not warranted, deviate or vary from the Guidelines when there is a principled reason justifying a sentence different than that called for by

application of the advisory Guidelines, again without affording the Guidelines any particular or "substantial" weight.

2. The defendant has moved for a variance. Filing 36. The defendant's motion asks the Court both to vary downward based upon the 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a) factors, and to consider a policy-based, categorical variance from the child pornography sentencing guidelines. See *Kimbrough v. United States*, 552 U.S. 85, 109 (2007). The Court has previously expressed its finding that U.S.S.G. § 2G2.2 fails to adequately distinguish between child pornography offenders, and set forth the revised framework and factors that it considers in such cases. See *United States v. Abraham*, 944 F. Supp. 2d 723 (D. Neb. 2013). The Court will resolve both aspects of the defendant's motion at sentencing.
3. Except to the extent, if any, that the Court has sustained an objection, granted a motion, or reserved an issue for later resolution in the preceding paragraph, the parties are notified that the Court's tentative findings are that the presentence report is correct in all respects.
4. If any party wishes to challenge these tentative findings, that party shall, as soon as possible (but in any event no later than three (3) business days before sentencing) file with the Court and serve upon opposing counsel an objection challenging these tentative findings, supported by a brief as to the law and such evidentiary materials as are required, giving due regard to the local rules of practice governing the submission of evidentiary materials. If an evidentiary hearing is requested, such filings should include a statement describing why a hearing is necessary and how long such a hearing would take.
5. Absent timely submission of the information required by the preceding paragraph, the Court's tentative findings may become final and the presentence report may be relied upon by the Court without more.
6. Unless otherwise ordered, any objection challenging these tentative findings shall be resolved at sentencing.

Dated this 26th day of January, 2015.

BY THE COURT:



John M. Gerrard
United States District Judge